

McGill Daily

VOL. VIII. No. 24.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20 1918.

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SETTLEMENT MOVEMENT BY DR. CALDWELL

Head of Dept. of Philosophy on Social Reform.

"TOYNBEE HALL."

Tells What Montreal Churches Might Do after Prohibition is Enforced.

We reproduce below the third of the series of articles by Doctor Caldwell, head of the Department of Philosophy at McGill, which as printed in a Montreal weekly newspaper, have attracted a considerable amount of comment. In this article Dr. Caldwell deals with the settlement movement and reconstruction.

Thanks to the remarkable developments of the "social consciousness" in Europe and America during the last thirty or forty years, and thanks to the general educational progress of the times, the Social Settlement movement has become a familiar thing to nearly all the residents of our cities on both sides of the Atlantic. Almost every educated person has an idea of what is meant by a so-called College Settlement, or a Social Settlement, or a Church "Settlement," in the congested area of a city like New York or London, or Montreal.

We Should All Know, Now, About Social Settlements.

With the view of throwing some general light upon the Settlement movement and the Settlement problem (for it is not a settled thing) I shall first of all indicate what the Settlement movement was in the Old Country, using and abbreviating in this connection some matter of my own in the published Proceedings of the American National Conference of Charities and Corrections.

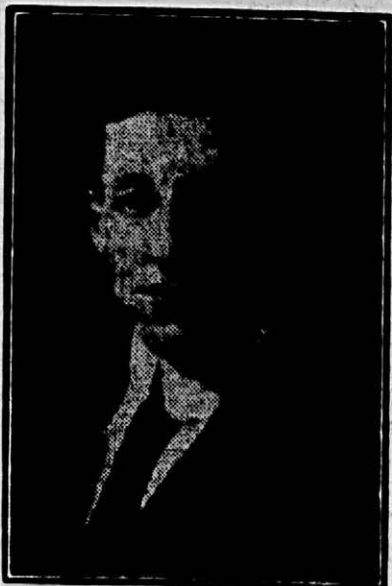
The prominent features of the British Settlements can best be recognized by thinking of a few important facts concerning their history, their growth, and their tendencies. They have all, in the first place, emanated from the universities. The first man that we know of to take lodgings, for social purposes in Whitechapel was Edward Denison, an Oxford man, in 1867. He went to live near the London hospital. He gained much knowledge of social conditions and thereby exercised much influence upon public opinion. His example was followed by other Oxford men; and in 1874 it was a regular custom for some Oxford undergraduates to spend part of their vacation in Whitechapel. Arnold Toynbee was among these. After some years graduates began to go to Whitechapel singly, and in twos and threes. College men began to get dissatisfied with the old method of college "mission," the mere working up of a district into a parish, through the usual machinery of district visiting, mothers' clubs, children's meetings, and religious services. The defects of the new method of isolated and disjointed efforts also became apparent. It was felt that only organized effort could have any influence upon the sea of humanity in our large cities. The community idea, the idea of a real life in common, had to be introduced there, into many sordid courts and areas where the abnormal individuals and types immortalized by Dickens still seemed to exist and to persist with the whole British laissez-faire system of the past to sanction their existing and their drifting—no one knew where. It mattered little to the denizens of many London and Glasgow slums to belong to an Empire on which the sun never sets so long as it never seemed to rise over Paradise Alley.

The Impulse Came From the Universities. In response to an appeal from St. John's College, Oxford, Mr. Barnett, of St. Jude's Parish (later the famous Canon Barnett), read a paper in that college, setting out a proposed

(Continued on page 2)

Ritz Dancing Studio
Lessens the Lessons

NOW BIRDMAN.



J. H. SCHOFIELD, Arts '17.

BATTERY MAN NOW TRAINS FOR R. A. F.

J. H. Schofield, Arts '17, is Training to Become Birdman.

The following letter has been received from Cadet Schofield, a former member of the class of '16, who went overseas with the McGill Battery. As the letter indicates, Schofield has secured his discharge from that unit, and is now in training in England for the Royal Air Force.

West Sandling,
Kent, Oct. 30/18.

Dear ———, At last, you see, I have commenced the attainment of my military ambition—to fly one of His Majesty's aeroplanes. I am now a bona fide cadet of the Royal Air Force, and commencing preliminary training in this camp.

But to return to the beginning, which was the end of my active service in France, we were in a rather warm corner when I made my heart-rending adieux to the old battery. Our six howitzers were lined up in a field behind Cambrai, and were thoroughly enjoying themselves at least. So was I in some ways. I hated to leave right in the middle of a big offensive like that. I did like the open warfare, and we were up in work to our necks; yet there were no grumbles, because we knew we were doing something worth while.

As soon as I hit Blighty, I came in for two weeks' leave; and, take it from me, I used every day of the fourteen. Seven were claimed by Scotland, and I could write volumes of praise of Edinburgh. Seven I spent among relatives, and then I hit Old London again. They kept me by force in Hampstead a week, waiting for my final physical exam, which was to decide my fate. Terrible, wasn't it, having to stay in a village like London, but I managed to put in the time some way. They have a wonderful Y.M.C.A. there now. It is much the same as two years ago, with the same old windy soap boxes in Hyde Park Sundays. Of course, one has to go armed with ration cards in the pocket if you want a meal, and lumps of sugar somewhere handy if you like things sweet.

Now I am under strict discipline again, and we are getting plenty of open air work to limber up our muscles, and some lectures to bring back forgotten words like "isosceles" and "cube root."

In a couple of months I may be going to Bristol for my aeronautics, so I would probably be there by the

(Continued on page 3)

WHAT'S ON

To-day.
1.00 p.m.—R.V.C. Rooters' Club Meeting.
5.00 p.m.—McGill Physical Society.
5.00 p.m.—Mandolin Club Meeting.
8.00 p.m.—Conversat. at Hall.
8.15 p.m.—M.A.A.A. vs. McGill—Water Polo.
8.15 p.m.—Medical Society. Coming.
Nov. 30, 1.00 p.m.—Arts '19 Meeting in Arts Building.
Nov. 30, 2.00 p.m.—Students' Council Meeting.
Nov. 30, 3.00 p.m.—Basketball Practice at Central Y.M.C.A.
Nov. 30, 1.30 p.m.—Freshette Initiation.

PROGRAM IS COMPLETE FOR 'CONVERSAT'

Popular Social Event Takes Place To-night.

AT STRATHCONA HALL.

Freshmen Will Have Opportunity to Meet Members of R. V. C.

Students are reminded that the conversazine held under the auspices of the Y.W.C.A.-Y.M.C.A. will take place to-night at Strathcona Hall. A general invitation is extended to the Students of the Royal Victoria College, as well as to all the first year men of the various faculties, to attend this affair, which is intended to serve as an introduction to University life for the new-comers.

The "Conversat," as the gathering is popularly known, is only one of the benefits for which the college in general is indebted to the Y.W.C.A. and the Y.M.C.A. Every year the men of the Freshmen years are initiated into the social side of McGill by the cordial reception accorded them, and by the pleasant conversation supplied by the R.V.C. students. It has come to be regarded as a necessary adjunct and few are aware how much it could be missed should the Y.M.C.A. be compelled to discontinue it.

In former years, the hour for the arrival of the guests was set at eight o'clock for the men and a quarter of an hour later for the women, but this year those in charge of the entertainment have decided to ask the Freshmen to come at a quarter to eight, while the R.V.C. Students will arrive at eight o'clock; this it is hoped will allow more time for the filling out of programmes, and will prevent any cutting-down of the conversations owing to the lateness of the hour.

A suitable musical programme has been arranged and those who attend will find that sweet music will be always at hand to fill in the awkward gaps in the flow of talk. Refreshments will, of course, be served and while of necessity they must prove a minor attraction in this case it is only necessary to remind those who were present at the Freshman Receptions of the quality of the "eats" provided to satisfy any hesitation they may conceivably feel.

Don't forget the hour, First Year men; remember that you are getting a chance to meet what may prove a soul affinity. At the least, you are sure to have a good time, and as there is every possibility of there being several skating-parties and dances this winter, some of them under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A., it would be as well to make the acquaintance of as many of your class-mates of the R.V.C. as possible.

The Y.W.C.A. Cabinet and the Y.M. Board have gone to a considerable amount of trouble and expense to make the "conversat" a success, and it rests with the guests to make the proper response. Another word to the wise—if there is any chance of your being a "Christmas graduate," remember that this may be your one and only opportunity, for extending your acquaintance.

LONGER TERM AT VARSITY.

The University of Toronto has officially announced that, despite the time lost owing to the influenza epidemic, the Christmas holidays will this year be the same length as usual. In order to make up for the lost time the Easter term, however, will be lengthened. Lectures will cease on May 2 instead of April 25, and examinations will commence on May 5. Convocation for the conferring of degrees will be postponed until June 6.

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E. S. Mills.

MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 24, 1918.

REPORT OF THE LAST FISCAL YEAR.

In yesterday's issue we published in detail the Financial Statement of the Students' Council for the year ending June 30th, 1918. As compared with the surplus of \$1,429.24 of the previous year the books show an excess of revenue for 1917-1918 of \$622.31.

The material discrepancy between the surplus of the year just closed and that of 1916-1917 is in great measure due to the heavy expenditure necessitated by the Arena fire in which the total equipment of the Hockey Club was destroyed. In addition to this serious drain on the Council's financial resources was the very considerable outlay necessary for the construction of the new tennis courts.

The year just closed presented a number of entirely unforeseen complexities, several of which proved a serious drain upon the finances of the Students' Society. On the other hand these expenditures are well represented; first, in an entirely new and complete hockey equipment; and, second, in a set of tennis courts and convenient dressing rooms which constitute a permanent asset. The money expended we believe has been well invested and, though the books show a smaller surplus than that of the year immediately preceding, it is merely because a large proportion of the expenditure is represented in real property rather than in money surplus.

In general, therefore, it would seem that we are justified in regarding the recently concluded fiscal year as entirely satisfactory, and the fact that the Council was in a position to invest a thousand dollars in the recent Victory Loan thus bringing its total in such securities up to six thousand dollars should be a source of considerable satisfaction to the Students' Society.

ON THE AMERICAN CLUB.

At the present time of International crisis there is a particular function to be performed by the American Club of McGill which cannot easily be replaced by any other existing organization. It is of utmost importance that correct understanding be established between the representative students of each country, and this can only be obtained by a thorough organization of the existing American Club at McGill. Last night at a meeting called for 8 p.m. at the Union a very few enthusiastic members made their appearance, the Executive being conspicuous mainly by their absence.

It is to be hoped that this will not discourage the Americans at our University, but merely emphasize the importance which they have in creating a true impression of the American spirit existing in the better class of United States Citizens taking courses at McGill.

Now that the war has practically come to an end and the influx of Americans has once more commenced here, it is to be hoped that the Executive of this Club will make another attempt to stimulate an active year for the American Club of McGill University.

NOTICES

Mandolin Club.

A meeting of the Mandolin Club will take place at 5 o'clock, to-day, in Strathcona Hall, for the purpose of completing arrangements and electing officers for the year.

Many men who are known to play the mandolin, etc., did not show up at the first meeting. These men are asked to be present to-day.

The meeting will be short, and a good attendance would aid in completing arrangements satisfactorily.

Cercle Francais.

There are still several memberships open for students in the Cercle Francais. The time for the first meeting is rapidly approaching and any student who is desirous of furthering his knowledge of the French language, as well as joining an entertaining social club, should hand in his name to one

of the following officers of the Cercle Francais:—
G. Grosjean, president; Theology.
J. K. Mergler, vice-pres.; Arts '19.
O. Klineberg, secretary; Arts '19.
G. H. Phillimore, treas.; Law '22.

Found.

A Card Case belonging to C. D. Henderson has been found, and may be recovered on application to the "McGill Daily" office.

Lost.

A Faber Slide Ruler, in the Engineering Building. Finder please return to the janitor.

Returned Meds.

A meeting of the Returned Medical Undergraduates Association will be held in lecture room "B," in the Medical Building, on Monday, December 2, at 5.30. A full attendance of all returned Meds. is requested, as there is very important business to be discussed.

SETTLEMENT MOVEMENT

(Continued from page 1)

social scheme for college men in some detail. That paper was published in the Nineteenth Century, February, 1884. It proposed that university men who undertook to settle in centres of industry should be organized into a community. They were to carry with them the habits and customs of culture, and by settling in congested districts to devote themselves to the work of common self-improvement and common elevation. This is a most important thing in Settlement work. The down-trodden are not lifted up by people who seek to live down to their level, but by those who make them live up to the level of a relatively higher life. Well! These young men were to have the common method of making friends among their neighbors (a method that one learns better in the universities than in any other place) and the common object of improving social conditions, and adding to the interest of life by getting different classes of people to know each other. The residents of these settlements got introduced to friends in the slums of crowded districts and expected these friends to call upon them in the ordinary way, and to meet with them for common social, and educational, and political purposes. Both parties gave and received invitations to private general functions and occasions, to clubs, entertainments, walking parties, summer excursions of from a few days to a month, to places in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, to events like the Paris Exhibition, or the Social and Labour Conferences of European cities. The settler became a resident, a voter, in the district, a member of election boards, school boards, charity boards, conciliation boards, co-operative societies, poor law boards, provident societies, industrial and municipal boards, temperance societies, churches, and so on. Like any resident he took pride in the development of beauty, and prosperity, and sanitary reform, and culture and moral tone, in his surroundings. The Edinburgh College Settlement became famous all over Europe for its remarkable efforts in making over and beautifying several of the oldest courts in the oldest portions of that historic city.

In "Darkest London," the New Work There.

To the Settlement resident, a Settlement like Toynbee Hall suggested his college, or his club, with its courts and its porches, its halls and corridors and large fire-places and comfortable corners, its smoking rooms, and studies, and laboratories, and committee rooms—with pictures and oars and books and curios and pianos all over the place. As in a club there was in Toynbee Hall a certain freedom about meals and refreshments, but as in a college, men tried to meet together, formally and informally, at certain stated hours. By living together in the way suggested by such arrangements and such surroundings Settlement men expressed their willingness to live the same life of culture and refinement, and work and purpose, that they were supposed to lead in the old English colleges. Toynbee Hall was filled with residents, chiefly Oxford and Cambridge graduates. Each man set himself to do his work as a citizen, following his calling in the day-time (that of a Government clerk, medical student, business man, etc.) or perhaps choosing a calling that involved residence in the Settlement neighborhood (that of a school-inspector, a school-teacher, a lawyer, a banker, a local curate, etc.) Every one going to Toynbee felt that he had much to learn and much to give and teach. No rules limited his action as an individual; no one religious or political policy shaped his life as a citizen. Settlements like Residential Colleges.

The club rooms of a Settlement anywhere are open to all reputable persons, and so are its clubs and lectures, socials, dances, musical receptions and so on. The education side is secondary to the social side. Strange to say, the liberal studies at Toynbee Hall seemed to be the experience of Hull House, Chicago, was to the same effect some years ago) preferred to the bread-winning studies, although in all Settlements residents are generally able and willing to help boys to secure training for different technical or special careers—pharmacy, engineering, handicraft, or even entrance to the universities. Natural history societies, antiquarian societies and Elizabethan societies used to be very popular in England. Travellers' clubs, too, were started, clubs whose members went off in summer to see all sorts of places at home and abroad. These clubs intensified the interest of people in their own country, or the interest of working men in the conditions of the life of their brethren in other countries.

The Kind of Reforms They Led To. Workingmen's clubs, model dwelling houses, workmen's lodging houses for lads and working girls, for sailors, for the homeless, soon sprang up all over London in the wake of the Settlement movement. There were

R. V. C. NOTES

R.V.C.

Nov. 30—Medicine '21 Smoker.
Dec. 2, 5.30 p.m.—Meeting of Returned Meds. in Medical Building.
Dec. 2, 8.00 p.m.—Dental Undergrad. Society.
Dec. 3—Last Day Nominations, Union House Committee.
Dec. 4—Delta Sigma Tea.
Dec. 4—M.S.C. vs. McGill—Water Polo.
Dec. 6—Informal Dance at the Union.
Dec. 6—Election of Faculty Representatives to Council, also of Presidents of Union and Track Club.
Dec. 10—McGill vs. M.A.A.A.—Water.
Dec. 19—Orchestra Assembly, R.V.C.

soon the germs of two real colleges across the tennis court from Toynbee Hall itself—Wodham House, and Balliol House. These houses were filled up with lads who were working and studying and trying to improve themselves at the same time.—People used to say that they would some day be ready for to be affiliated to the London University. And indeed Settlements often discover talent for the universities. We can easily see from these descriptive remarks that an institution like Toynbee Hall was not made at any one moment of time. It grew and acquired its character gradually. It was and is the centre, the brain, the heart, of a social organism or system that connected together many different activities and schemes and social plans.

Toynbee Hall and Other Settlements.

Toynbee Hall was the first Settlement of importance in Great Britain. It was, when I knew it, the best and the freest, the most real, the broadest and deepest of the Social Settlements. And it really reflected the entire social system of old England. There were a hundred things about it that rendered it likely to succeed with the London working and lower classes. Its tone was the highest and at the same time, I think, the most truly democratic of all the Settlements. It was obviously the child of the universities and of the best traditions of the nation. And the other Settlements all tried to reflect the Toynbee spirit. Browning Hall, a younger Settlement, made an appeal to the better classes to come and live among the poor. Oxford House, was run by university men who were High Churchmen. Mansfield House, in Canning Town near the docks was a settlement of the Congregationalists, but it was managed in the Toynbee spirit, just as the Congregational Theological College had actually moved to Oxford. The Bermondsey Settlement was an admirable institution worked by Methodist young men who had been at the universities. Newman House represented the Roman Catholics. University Hall was the outcome of "Robert Elsmere." In Edinburgh there was University Hall which was perhaps the most beautiful and the most historically interesting settlement in Great Britain. And in Edinburgh and Glasgow there were admirable social settlements run by the theological students of the different churches. In Liverpool and Manchester there were also agencies at work in the Settlement spirit. All the scientific reformers of the time rightly felt that truth and beauty and goodness would have to be lived out among the people to be understood.

The Settlement: A Social Clearing-House.

All these settlements in Britain had their measure of success. The aim of each was to elevate the life of the district in which it placed itself, by making men and women meet together in devotion to the common good. There may have been differences in the maxims and methods of different Settlements, but fortunately few Settlements are fully conscious of their aims at the outset. They all go down town to live and let live. This is an essential point in the understanding of what Social Settlements are, and I wish to emphasize it somewhat. No wise Settlement has a cut and dried method of going to work. They all act in obedience to the conviction that we must adapt ourselves to social evolution, and they are all willing to adopt whatever principles shall seem best adapted to cope with the social evolution of the present and the future. Each social settlement is a kind of social and intellectual and local, "clearing-house," an exchange, an agency where you can find and feel the social values of any doctrine, of any practical or theoretical principle. The Social Settlement is by common consent, at least, the best place for the observation and study of problems incident to the congestion in our large cities. It is the best place to observe, and to bring about, the effects of the meeting together of different kinds of people.

The Damnable Apathy of the Slum-Dweller.

The greatest obstacle that Settlement workers in Great Britain have to face (the situation is not quite the same on this continent) is what Marx

called the damnable absence of want or desire, the indifference, of the labouring and dependent classes, in the matter of their own possible elevation. "The fact is, Sir, me an' me 'usband don't take no interest in anything," as the London woman said to a zealous inquirer. The most unique work of a Settlement is to infuse a desire for better things, for the true and the beautiful and the good into the lives of people who have little or no such desire. It aims at making all the inhabitants of a district sharers in the common life, all aiming at the personal independence and the personal efficiency referred to in preceding articles, all capable of making a country instead of dragging or to drag it down with them.

What Montreal Churches Might Do After Prohibition Comes In.

By far the most successful things therefore in Settlements, either in England or with us, are things run on the club plan, where people become (unconsciously to themselves at first) sharers in a common social or intellectual or political enterprise. The resultant pleasure from this participation heightens the sense of activity that constitutes life. Working men's clubs, where old public houses ("saloons") were taken over en bloc with all their appurtenances of easy comfort and abandon (the bar, the billiard table, the sanded floor, the deal tables) and made over by appropriate additions became in London many years ago the centre of a new kind of sociability and were as successful as they were attractive. Equally successful were the "teetotums" (a temperance store and club-house all in one.) And there were also the political clubs and the smoketalks, and the university extension lectures, the popular science lectures at the Settlements and so on. Perhaps the Montreal churches after Prohibition will do something in the way of turning old saloons and cosy

(Continued on page 3)

Miss M. POOLE

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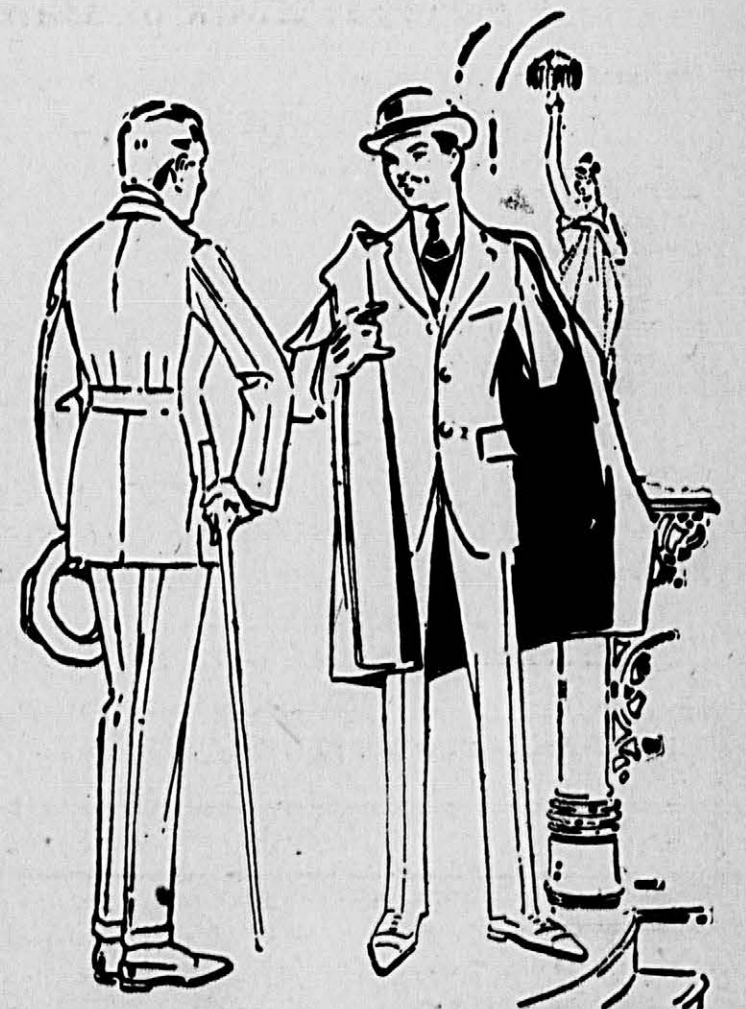
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CHEMISTRY'S RISE FROM ALCHEMY

Looking back over the long history of chemistry one cannot but be struck by the constant efforts of mankind to rise above the credulity of the human mind. Although it is true that even to-day no one with any pretension to a knowledge of the subject would say that more than tentative knowledge obtains, still the position of the modern chemist is as different from that of the alchemist of the Middle Ages as aqueous vapour is from liquid water.

There seems to be little doubt that the philosophy of the Greeks gave rise to the belief that metals could be transmuted the one into the other. Empedokles had argued that there were four "elements" in existence—a theory accepted by Plato and amplified by Aristotle. Those "elements" were called fire, air, earth and water. They were not, of course, the material substances which are known by these names nowadays, but qualities. And the quantities and proportions of these qualities it was which the philosophers supposed determined any particular metal. Change the quantity or proportion of the "element," and the metal was altered, it might be even to the point of becoming another metal.

The theory was apparently supported by certain well-known facts showing that many substances are changed when subjected to the action of fire or air or water. When, for example, copper was heated it lost its lustre; when iron was left in water it changed into a yellow powder; lead through which water had passed for a long time crumbled away at parts into a grayish substance. And many resemblances between metals were also observed. Thus freshly cut lead had a lustre like tin; silver when polished resembled this metal also; and did not brass, made from copper, in many ways resemble gold? The earliest workers in metals were certainly aware that copper could be altered to look like gold. It was natural for them to infer that if a substance could be made to possess some of the properties and attributes of gold, it should not be impossible to produce a metallic body with more of these attributes; and why not still more, until finally gold itself was produced? Such was the train of thought which probably lay behind the early efforts of the alchemists. It is obvious that it must have appealed, in many cases, to their love of wealth, and would therefore give rise to cupidity, greed and charlatanism; but it would be unjust to suppose that there were not many who carried on their experiments quite conscientiously and who refused to trade on the ignorance and credulity of others whom they might easily have duped. Indeed, history agrees with this point of view.

It is interesting to note that throughout the period of alchemy, besides the theory of the "elements," there ran the strange idea that metals germinated in a manner analogous to the germination of seed. It was known that the seeds of plants required to be fertilized before they commenced to change into root and stem and flower. Why, it was argued, should it not be the same with the metals? So the search went on to discover a germ, or something akin to it, which would bring about the desired transformation. That the alchemists held this curious theory is proved by the fact that the furnace used by them for the manufacture of their products was frequently referred to as the philosophical egg.

One of the oldest, if not actually the oldest chemical treatise extant is possessed by the University of Leyden. Besides giving various receipts for the working of metals and their alloys, it describes certain methods of imitating these, and of falsifying the noble metals. It also describes how arsenic imparts a white color to certain metals and how it gives to copper a golden colour. It further tells how to blacken metals by the addition of sulphur preparations. The record is instructive as showing that information was accumulating with regard to the properties of substances and their action upon each other.

It does not seem possible to say when or where alchemy originated; probably it had a very gradual beginning. The first writer, however, who mentions the possibility of transmuting metals appears to have been a Greek called Acenes Garsus, toward the close of the Fifth Century. The Arabians were adepts at experimental alchemy; and under the rule of the caliphs it made steady progress, while during this period the literature on the subject was much augmented. One of the most notable alchemists was Geber, who lived in the Eighth Century. He wrote a book which brought him fame and the title of "Geber"—a great man or a prince. The book would seem to have been originally written in Greek and to have been translated into Arabic; while Latin translations of what were said to be works of his were first published at the beginning of the Sixteenth Century.

SENIORS WILL MEET.

There will be a class meeting of Arts '19 on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock, in the smoking room of the Arts Building. The business will include election of officers and the matter of a class function before the Christmas holidays. All members of this year are requested to be present.

An English rendering of these appeared in 1678. Thus for upward of about 900 years the influence of Geber was felt on the practice of alchemy.

It is understood that before the Tenth Century there existed a body of chemists who devoted themselves to a search for methods of converting the base metals into gold. They were quite distinct from and more highly skilled than the artisans who were engaged in the manufacture of the metals, and they were acquainted with the chemical phenomena and manifestations of their day. Here it may be noted that the earliest known definition of chemistry was given by a Greek writer, Suidas, in the Eleventh Century in a lexicon compiled by him.

Geber's theory differed from that of Empedokles and Aristotle in that he substituted for the four "elements" of the latter the two "elements" which were termed "mercury" and "sulphur." These, of course, had no definite reference to the elements which now pass under the names of mercury and sulphur, but were simply qualities. The essence, as it was sometimes called, "mercury," conferred lustre, fusibility, ductility, malleability, etc., or what are more specifically known as the metallic properties, whereas "sulphur" accounted for combustibility or the tendency to alteration of the substance by fire. By modifying the proportions of the "elements" the several metals might be changed the one into the other. To bring this about, however, it was necessary to add certain preparations called "medicines"; and the chief among this body of transformers was a substance which went by various names such as the "Great Elixir," the "Magisterium," and the "Philosopher's Stone." To obtain this substance was the aim of the great quest; for by its potency the final transformation would be brought about of the base into the noblest of the metals—gold.

Geber is said to have distinguished the metals by the astrological names of the planets. Thus gold became Sol; silver, Luna; copper, Venus; iron, Mars; tin, Jupiter; and lead, Saturn. Herein is hinted, what appears to be authentic, that part of the creed of alchemy was that some occult connection or other existed between the stars and the metals, exemplifying once more the extraordinary credulity of the human mind.

Arabian chemists appear to have

been familiar with certain well-known chemical processes such as distillation, sublimation, calcination and filtration. They were acquainted with many well-known salts such as carbonate of soda, ammonium chloride, alum, borax, silver nitrate, cinnabar, and corrosive sublimate. They also knew of certain mineral acids, and aqua regia (a mixture of two parts of hydrochloric acid and one part of nitric acid), the mixture in which gold is soluble.

Alchemy flourished in the Middle Ages and lingered on until the early part of the Nineteenth Century. Its history is mainly a long chapter of human credulity, but ever running through it was the constant endeavor to grasp the elusive truth. It is a record of self-deception, fraud and impudence, inextricably intermingled with conscientious effort. Roger Bacon, one of the most erudite men of the Thirteenth Century, pursued the study. He was the first to describe gunpowder, although he probably was not the first to make the explosive. And Basil Valentine, in the latter half of the Fifteenth Century, describes, in a work attributed to him, quite a number of chemical substances.

The alchemists were the professional chemists of their times. Many of them were practicing physicians. There is no doubt that it was from the efforts of these men, groping in the dark, but often with the best of intent, that modern practical chemistry sprang. The school to which they belonged came to be known as that of iatro-chemistry; and it was distinct from the other, which devoted itself to the transmutation of the metals.

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Cable Address: "Leges" Tel. Main 3280FOUR MEN ELECTED
BY ACCLAMATIONMedicine, Law & Science Unani-
mous for Representatives
to Council.With the filing yesterday of the
Law nominee to the Students' Council,
the lists for the coming elections
are now complete. From the lists it
appears that the students of the vari-
ous faculties are fairly unanimous as
regards their representatives. Both
the Science, Medicine and Law repre-
sentatives to the Council have been
elected by acclamation. For Presi-
dent of the Track Club, Capt. L. K.
Greene, Sci. '20, is also the only candi-
date.This leaves only two offices to be
filled by election, namely, the Presi-
dent of the Union and the Arts Repre-
sentative to the Council.The following is a list of the various
offices and nominees for them:—

President of Union.

A. Murray McCormick, Med. '21.
Owen C. Trainor, Med. '20.President of the Track Club,
Capt. L. K. Greene, Science '20.(Elected by acclamation.)
Faculty Representatives.Medicine—Norman Williamson, Med.
'20. (Elected by acclamation.)Science—J. R. Windsor, Sci. '20.
(Elected by acclamation.)Law—Capt. W. Nicholson.
(Elected by acclamation.)Arts—N. E. Peterson, Arts '20.
J. L. O'Brien, Arts '20.The Law nomination sheet, which
was not printed in yesterday's Daily,
follows:—We, the undersigned, nominate Cap-
tain W. Nicholson, M.C., D.S.O., as
representative on the Students' Council
for the Faculty of Law:J. M. Gallery. W. McLean.
M. Sigle. A. C. Hughes.H. Wagner. C. de Martigny.
M. Versailles. J. Labourin.D. Cameron. A. Schulemson.
M. B. Singer. R. Bernard.

G. W. Phillimore. T. L. Bell.

SETTLEMENT MOVEMENT

(Continued from page 2)
lodging corners into social clubs for
working-men and for labour clubs—
for, of course, the rich men's clubs
will not be hit in the same deadly
way by prohibition as will be the sal-
oons of the working men.Ideas and Personality Make Settle-
ments.A few more words about the Settle-
ments as coming (both here and in
England) originally from the univer-
sities. This means and should mean
two very important things—firstly,
that Settlements of the right kind are
founded upon ideas, upon intelligence,
and secondly, that they are, and have
been, founded upon personality, or
personalities. When I say that the
original British Settlements were
founded upon ideas, I do not take
back what I said about no Settlement
starting out on some cut and dried
plan of action. Your Britisher, any-
how, will never believe either in the
omniscience, or in the "hacking-
through" of the Prussian. Nor has he
any nationally accepted conception
of culture (we spell it with a C) ex-
cept the dogged belief in the working
out of the principle of liberty, of
living and letting live. I simply mean
that the original London Settle-
ments were not meant, any more than
the original London Charity Organi-
zation Society (of which I spoke in the
Standard of last Saturday) to be a
"charity" of the old order, a thing
that tried to "give" without thinking
of the consequences of mere "giving."
The Settlements meant to stir up life
to the new philosophy of people
of the time that all life means social
efficiency and service, that "living"
depends upon "ideas" about the com-
mon life, and that such ideas can
come only when people come together
and confer. Most of the men who
went into Settlement work probably
knew something about history gen-
erally, and something in particular
about the social and economic his-
tory of England since the French Re-
volution. And no one should be al-
lowed to engage in Settlement work
without a good, and a sympathetic
knowledge of the social and economic
history of the world since the fall
of the Middle Ages. It is not, all of
it, by any means, an upward story,
as our Catholic friends are never tired
of reminding us. But such as it is,
it must be known. And we must be-
gin by intelligence, by the sort of in-
telligence that a broad and sound uni-
versity school of social study and ser-
vice ought to be able to supply to our
community.Why We so Often Look to the Mother
Country.Lastly, there is no one, I hope, in
Canada who will question for a mo-
ment the propriety, or the necessity,
of looking first at the experience of
England, if there is there the record
of any experimentation in anything
in which we people of the Greater
Britain are interested. England, the
England of Elizabeth even, of the
Heptarchy of the Norman Conquest,
the England of that wonderful Victo-
rian epoch (with all its bungling and
muddling, all its Philistinism, and its
now-exploded Manchester political
economy), is still the cradle of our
life, of the life of us all, in a social,
a political, a religious regime. It is
the little understood British ideal
of liberty, of the liberty of the subject
(of the citizen) that is the animating
impulse of the Allies in these last
stages of the world-struggle of the
hour. And when we English peoples,
we people who speak the tongue that
Shakespeare spoke, the tongue of the
English Bible, take up in earnest the
social question in its far-reaching andAnd as for the personality or the
food of personality, upon which Set-
tlements in the beginning were all
founded, I spoke of this already as a
thing in which men naturally come
to believe in the universities. But
then I also want to remind my read-
ers of the fact that one of the great
things about the Old Country, with
all its admitted blundering and all
its conservatism, is that there have
always been in it, in all ranks of its
society, and particularly in its much-TICKETS FOR
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Union.abused "leisure," or upper, class
(think of Lord Shaftesbury and Flor-
ence Nightingale and others!) men
and women who have become so ac-
customed to the study and contempla-
tion of the different ideals of civil-
ization, that the devotion of their
lives to anything else than some ideal
"aim" or other, would seem to them
unthinkable. To such a leisure class
the Settlements offered a continua-
tion of the same ideal kind of asso-
ciation and aspiration that was to
them the main charm of university
life. And they took, therefore, to this
work in larger numbers, and many of
the most valuable men in England
to-day are men who passed through
the Settlement or the University Ex-
tension movement.The British Leisure Class and Public
Service.By a fine kind of social selection,
by a kind of evolution that goes on
among Settlement men and women,
the people who stay in a Settlement,
who work there for a reasonable per-
iod of time, come to be all picked
men and women, conscious of the real
needs of human beings as human be-
ings, and conscious of the construc-
tive social spirit that alone will ren-
der a city a place worth living in.Can Settlements Ever Be the Same
With Us?I can best get at a few more of the
practical conclusions that I wish to
draw from the Social Settlement
movement by speaking of the coming
of the movement to this side of the
Atlantic, and then of some of the
differences that naturally exist be-
tween social work with us and social
work in the Old Country. This will
be the subject of the next article. I
will repeat, however, or emphasize,
some things about the Settlement
movement that I think ought to be
borne in mind even at present. The
Settlement is by no means a settled
thing. Its possibilities are still an
open question, and no one can take
up Settlement work properly who
wishes, say, to make it necessarily a
life career. I doubt very much whe-
ther Settlement work should be a life
career for anybody. It is better, I
think, to strengthen the older institu-
tions of society, the family, the
school, the shop, the municipality,
the Church by methods and practices that
have been found advisable in Settle-
ment work. But even this is an open
question. Anyhow, the best Settle-
ment work in England was taken up
in a purely experimental spirit, and
that was the right spirit.Labour Will Not be Content with
Stop-Gaps.I wonder very much what people,
what labour and capital, think to-day
of the old Social Settlements. Peo-
ple are not going to stop at stop-gaps,
or to try to live on stop-gaps. It is
not enough for the people of the slums
to have the rich and the educated
meet them in a friendly way in the
evenings and on Sunday afternoons.
A newer education and better social
arrangements for all workers are what
we want.Why We so Often Look to the Mother
Country.Lastly, there is no one, I hope, in
Canada who will question for a mo-
ment the propriety, or the necessity,
of looking first at the experience of
England, if there is there the record
of any experimentation in anything
in which we people of the Greater
Britain are interested. England, the
England of Elizabeth even, of the
Heptarchy of the Norman Conquest,
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rian epoch (with all its bungling and
muddling, all its Philistinism, and its
now-exploded Manchester political
economy), is still the cradle of our
life, of the life of us all, in a social,
a political, a religious regime. It is
the little understood British ideal
of liberty, of the liberty of the subject
(of the citizen) that is the animating
impulse of the Allies in these last
stages of the world-struggle of the
hour. And when we English peoples,
we people who speak the tongue that
Shakespeare spoke, the tongue of the
English Bible, take up in earnest the
social question in its far-reaching and

WATER POLO.

Will the following men turn
out to-morrow night for the
Water Polo game with M. A. A. A.:—
Miller, Notman, Lally, Pitt,
Schippel, Glickman, Elder, Shot-
well.ANNUAL STARTS
ART COMPETITIONPrizes Will be Awarded to Suc-
cessful Competitors—All
May Compete.A meeting of the Annual Board was
held yesterday evening in the R.V.C.,
J. L. O'Brien in the chair. Those
present were: Misses G. Moody, L.
Roston and H. Nichol, Mrs. Hughes,
Messrs. Beattie, Evans, O'Brien, Peter-
sen, Dunbar, Larose and Wiggs.The first business to come before
the meeting was that of the photo-
graphs for the Annual. Arrangements
have been made with Notman's to
take all photographs after Christmas.
All clubs and societies are requested
to wait until after Christmas to have
their group pictures taken, in order
to give uniformity in the photographs.
Appointments will be made during the
Christmas vacation and after the
New Year for the Juniors to have
their individual photographs. Any
Juniors who are able to have their
pictures taken during the vacation
are requested to communicate with J.
R. Dunbar, in the Engineering Build-
ing, or to their faculty representatives.A competition was inaugurated for
drawings for the 1920 Annual. It is
the object of this year's Annual Board
to give every man of artistic ability in
the University a chance to win the
prizes offered by the Board to the suc-
cessful competitors. It is therefore
to the advantage of every man, woman
or child in the University, who has
the slightest idea of drawing, to enter
drawings in the competition. Those
who intend competing are requested
to interview one of the members of
the Annual Board. These are: For
the R.V.C.—Misses G. Moody, H.
Nichol and L. Roston; for Arts—O. B.
Evans, J. N. Petersen and J. L. O'Brien;
for Science—J. R. Dunbar, P.
Larose and G. L. Wiggs; for Medicine
—W. W. Beattie, H. C. Cassidy and J.
E. Duffy; for Law—Mrs. Hughes and
M. Versailles.its world-reconstructive aspect we
shall have indeed gone the half-circle
of the wheel of our natural life—for
the advancement not so much of
ourselves as of humanity. It is indeed
a wonderful time in which we live!
W. CALDWELL.BATTERY MAN NOW TRAINS FOR
R. A. F.(Continued from page 1)
time an answer comes to this. Any-
body you want me to see?
Best luck for now.
HARPER.BEAN OIL INDUSTRY
IN MANCHURIA.Manchuria, through expansion of
the soy bean oil industry as reflected
in the abnormal increase in the move-
ment through Seattle since 1915, is
enjoying an industrial reconstruction
similar to that of the United States,
according to figures presented by M.
Ogawa, an export official of the large-
est soy bean mills in the Orient, who
is looking over shipping conditions in
the United States on the eve of the
season's annual movement.The growth of this vegetable and its
manufacture into commercial products
has transformed Manchuria from an
obscure, poverty-stricken province in-
to a land of thrift and opulence, Mr.
Ogawa asserts, and the demand for
the oil is increasing so rapidly that
thousands of acres of unbroken land
will be put under cultivation in 1919.
Production of the oil in Manchuria this
season will be 2,000,000 tons, to be in-
creased next year to 50,000,000 tons.The soy bean is a hardy vegetable
requiring but little or no cultivation,
and does not need irrigation. The
harvesting of the crop gives the im-
habitants lucrative employment, con-
sidering the low cost of living in that
country. The industry has been in
the process of development for 20
years. Before the war the chief ex-
port was to Europe. When the war
began the American trade was enter-
ed and the shortage of vegetable oils
in the United States was so great that
the demand for the oriental products
exceeded the supply.The bean pulp is compressed into
cakes after the oil is extracted at
the pulp is used in Japan for fertilizer
and cattle fodder. Many new plants
have been established in Manchuria or
are in process of construction. The
beans are imported from Manchuria.
For though the vegetable grows in
Japan the quality is secondary to that
grown in Manchuria.FORCE HUNS TO PLAY
STAR SPANGLED BANNER.How an American infantry regiment
captured a German band of sixty
pieces and forced the Huns to play the
"Star Spangled Banner" is told in a
letter received here recently by Rev.
Thomas Allan, a retired Methodist
minister, from his son, Corporal E.
W. Allan, of the Three Hundred and
Nineteenth Infantry.Corporal Allan, in his letter, says
that the regiment, in a surprise attack

CASE

When this noon you go to lunch,
Save some sugar for the bunch
That we've sent over to fight our fight,
We'll whip the Kaiser or else—Good Night!A BUSY vacation it has been for Canada's youth. Browned and
hardy, he now returns from the farm, war-garden or factory,
conscious that he has helped to no little extent in the fight for
freedom. Now comes again the call of books and laboratory, and with
it the necessity of new, well-tailored clothes and furnishings. We
have special ideas for our student patrons at quality prices.

CASE

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STUDENTS

Every Requisite of an Ideal Barber Shop is Found Here.

First—The most central and convenient location in Montreal.
Second—A veritable model of Sanitation in every detail of
equipment.
Third—Only barbers who have made an art of their craft find
employment with me. That is my standing guarantee of satisfac-
tion.
Fourth—The FINISHING these barbers are instructed to give
is as important as the shave or hair-cut itself.
Fifth—Invariable courtesy, and I do not solicit your custom for
everything on the calendar.J. W. POTVIN 163 Peel Street
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MACFARLANE & BARCLAYAdvocates, Barristers and Solicitors
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K.C.; Lawrence Macfarlane, K.C.;
Gregor Barclay, William B. Scott, Hon.
Adrian K. Hugessen.

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tents right in every way. This
is very much to the advantage of
the invalid's state.Tansey's Pharmacy
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Ritz Dancing Studio

Lessens the
Lessonswithout a barrage, took the German
band intact. As the victorious Yank-
ees were en route to the rear with
the prisoners, they called a halt along
the road, and by whistling and sing-
ing gave the Germans a working idea
of "The Star Spangled Banner."Just as soon as the Huns had mas-
tered the selection, the American sol-
diers lined the prisoners up and forced
them to play the national anthem of
the United States, to which tune they
were marched to the prison cages.

VICTORY HOLIDAY FOR U. S.

A joint resolution declaring Nov.
11 a national holiday, to be designated
as Victory Day, was introduced in the
House on Wednesday by Representa-
tive Hicks, of New York, a member of
the House Naval Affairs Committee.QUEEN'S WANTS TO GET BACK
INTO HOCKEY.Queen's University are very much
interested in all sports this year and
are going to revive all those that have
been dropped during the past four
years. The Athletic Council have ex-
pressed their readiness to enter a
team in intercollegiate hockey in the
Senior Series, but should that series
not materialize they propose to enterREID'S
College

Haberdashery

342 St. Catherine W.
(Opposite Victoria St.)Let George do it. Let him fit
you out with classy shirts, ties,
collars, socks, gloves, and all
student accessories.MCGILL SWEATERS
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of haberdashery. The mirror
shows appearance. But time
alone decides value.
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have proven themselves the
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PENCILSAdaptable to all uses.
Get one and avoid confusionIndestructible
PointVENUS PENCILS make
writing a pleasure.Considered by experts the
fastest medium for short-
hand.Take down your lecture
notes with a

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Pencil Co.one in the O. H. A. and in addition
one in the Juniors. Queen's are now
awaiting the decision of McGill.